

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Mosle - La Favorita.

American Institute - Rick, Staty-third present Institute - Rick, Staty-third present Institute - Recty. Matleys. Buwery Theatre-Richard III. Dan Sryant's Minstrel's Twenty ford treet Dry Dock Circus, &c. Post of Housen street, E. R. Emerson's California Minotre's 118 Brandway, Matters Fifth Avenue Theatre-The Inconstant, Manines, G. at d Opera House - Hol Carott-, Maxines, Grand Opera House - tol Carotte, Maintee,
Olympie Theatre-Barle Birge, Maintee,
St. James's Theatre-San Francisco Minetreis,
Pisentre Comique-Ag-Loss, and Ixim. Mather,
Tolay Paster's Opera House-Per I. Musinee,
Union Square Theatre-Agnes, Maintee,
Waldack a - Pygmalion and Gaistes. Mathee,
Wash's Museum-Silver Demon, Mathee,

The Platform of the Opposition.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis of Yesterday. Tue Sun lays down a clear and comprebensible programme for the future, which it expresses in eight points, as follows:

I. No centralization. No extension of the functions of the Federal Government. who have not been kept in the pathways of rectitude by a healthy, high-toned public sen-II. Congress and the President to be deprived of all excessive and unauthorized powers assumed during and since the war, and to be brought back within the limits of

the Constitution. III. The States to control their own affairs, and especially their elections. IV. Reform of the civil service.

V. Restoration of specie payments. VI. L'evenue retorm-all internal taxes to be abolished; the tariff to be put on a revenue basts.

VII. Only one term for the President. VIII. No reflection of Grant in 1876. Such is the plat orm of the Liberal party for the Presidential term 1872-1876.

It will be ours also; and we will do all that we shall be able, in the limits of our influence, to make it triumph.

San Domingo.

Several prominent persons interested in the movement for the annexation of San Domingo which was arrested two years since, now state very unreservedly that the scheme will be revived at an early day after the delivery of the annual message, and that it will certainly be carried through by President GRANT and his supporters in Congress.

The New Democracy.

Now that the excitement of the election is over, we invite the calm attent! n of our readers to one of the most important speeches made during the contest-important both for its wisdom and patriotic elevation as to the present, and its far-reaching insight into the necessities of the future. The author of this speech is HORATIO SEYMOUR, and it was delivered at Clinton, Oneida county, in the last week of the recent canvass. Here it is, omitting only two | They can be laid heavily upon the industry of or three passages applicable to the recent election alone;

" FELLOW CITIZENS: In this election the sharp Mscussions about candidates have turned away the public mind from the more important questions involved in its results. Compared with these the candidates are mere incidents of the contest. It involves the formation of a great party, which is hereafter to direct the afairs of our country. The first great work to be done is to lay its foundation. In this more progress has en made than we had a right to expect. The differences of opinion with regard to the

past, which existed among the supporters of our Liberal candidates for the Precidency, at the outset made some confusion. But those who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, but whose wishes have been disrerarded in its counsels, and who have been shocked by its policy, found themselves shocked by its poner, to the most of the out constitution in the most of the out constitution in the indicate that power, military or civil, should always be that power, military or civil, should always be eaw that the Democratic party were willing to mest them upon fair grounds with a view of saving our country from the evils of misgovernthey made themselves the controlling power in towns and countles where heretofore they had been without weight or influence. Already in hundreds of towns, in numerous counties, and in many States, the revolution has been wrought. out. The young, the active, and the vigorous men who have heretofore been kept back are now put in the front ranks, and are animated by the confidence that they belong to an organtation which must become dominant. This faith does not spring alone from the canvass, from the fact that the condition of our country demands a political change. They know that the work must go on until the necessities watch created it have been met. The great work of laying a broad, sure basis of future power having been done, the next thing in order to gain the control of the State and national

Presidential power will and ought to follow in the train of these steps of progress, and not go before them.

right way, but also for the right reasons. Therefore we see that a movement begun hardly six months since has already laid its foundations broad and strong. It has not only gained towns, ounties, and States, but it strikes boldly and hopefully for such power in the halls of Congress and in the Executive mansion as will check those evils and abuses which now menace the welfare of our country. That we have gained much, we know. It now remains to see if we shall gain all at the first trial of our strength, or if the complete and final victory shall be temporarily delayed. In order to foreeart the fiture it is only necessary to look into the causes of this vigorous impulse of the pub-

"The power of this organization does not merely grow out of the union of those opposed to the policy of the Administration, thus giving It numerical strength; it has a vitality which springs from deeper and more end :ring causes. The condition of our country makes it a necessity. It is this which has forced men to give up their passions and prejudices and to unite in action. It is this which will continue to draw to its ranks great numb rs who now hesitate, but who will soon see that duty demands that they a political change, but it also seeks to overcome moral evil which now affi et our country. If the movement which began at Cincinnati and was confirmed at Baltimore was merely a straterie one, it would be unworthy. It would not to this point of view justif; men in acting torether, among whom there existed such a differtoge of opinion upon many points. But if the nterests of our country demand a sacrifice of party pride, then it is honorable and patriotic to make the sacrifice.

"I said that this movement was a necessity From whence does it spring? In part from tauses which are not partisan. History teaches us that in every country war has ever been fol wed by social demoralization. It breaks up the good order of society: it calls for the exer of arbitrary power; it makes vast, hasty. and ill-regulated expenditures of money: makes violent changes in the value of all forms of property; it leads to wild and enticing specu-In all free and representative governments it has always been found necessary fo public good to change the officials en the return of peace who have been sub ted to all these demoralizing influences. Now history tells us of no war which has been contest from which our country emerged about sight years since. Its cost was rastly beyond anything known in modern nintery, the currency, attom in values were enormous. Our currency,

measured by specie standards, rapidly fell to the value of forty cents on the dollar, and then rose to its present conditions. These swift changes reduced all business affairs virtually to gambling transactions; and we have in a great degree lost sight of those maxims of prudence, of industry, and of honor which governed the conduct of our fathers. We hear each day of movements in stocks and finance which look to personal gain at the cost of the industry and interest of all classes of our citizers. Moneyed conspiracies are formed and carried on without rebuke or censure, which in the better days of the republic would have consigned the operators to the prison cells, where they should be.

official circles. When we hear of the crimes committed by the members of our State Legis-

lature, or by municipal authorities, or by Judges upon the bench, we must bear in mind

that these outrages could not have been com-

mitted in a community alive to a due sense

tures, would never have been committed if

and patriotic sentiments which prevailed

twenty years ago. Men come very far short of a

sense of their duty who think that it is enough

to denounce the guilty officials who have fallen

before the temptations of the times, and

timent. Ten millions could not have been

stolen in the work of putting up a building up-

on Broadway, in the city of New York, one of

the great theroughfares of the world, but for the

indifference of all classes of the community.

Nay, more and worse than this, as these wrong-

doers grew rich from fraud and plunder they were received in fluancial circles: they were em-

braced by the leading capitalists of New York;

made their co-partners in public enterprises by

those who had looked upon them with contempt

before they had become rich by foul means. It

has not been the felon who has done most to

corrupt public morals; it has been the greed for gold, the love of wealth, on the part of leading

citizens, which has led them to neglect all public

duty, which has filled the minds of the young

and active with the idea that wealth, however

public morals, upon the councils of cities and

the Legislatures of States, how has it been with

our national capital, where temptations have

been tenfold greater, and where opportunities

have been a hundred times multiplied? If we

foot the national income from all sources at

average during the past ten years, and, throwing

ont Sundays and holidays, give 300 days for the

year, and ten hours each day for the trans-action of business, we find its daily receipts are

about \$1,200,000, more than \$100,000 each hour.

about \$1.800 a minute, or \$300 a second. I reduce these sums to these minute periods of tima, be-cause the mind cannot get a clear idea of the

vast amount of \$400,000,000. These sums with

each record going into the national treasury

are strained through the millions of fingers of

the 00.000 officials and of at least 60.000 assist-

ants who were employed by the Govern-

ment in all parts of our country. As this money passes from official to official,

rolling up into vast sums, when it reaches the

national capital it places the whole money

power of your country in a few hands. These

can make or unmake the fortunes of individuals

the country. They can reach out into the work-

bearing down the prices of products or of labor. Every thoughtful man must see that our officials

have for ten years past been exposed to tempta-

tions unparalleled in the history of govern-ments. Now I do not say that these tempta-

tions have led them astray because they were Republicans, but because they were men liable

within their grasp, has shaped their policy, has

engendered a love of power, has made a greed

for gold, has made them billed to the principles of our Government. It may be asked if other

men would be better under like circumstances

I answer No, but we seek to change the men and

the circumstances alike.
"The first necessity of our Government is to

get back to economy, to simplicity, and to a full

sense of the value of those words proclaimed in

battling with a prevailing demoralization, what

is your remedy? It is this: When we lay bare

fraud, corruption, and violence, we do not

merely stay special evils or punish guilty

men; we do much more than this-we arouse

the public mind to a sense of such evils. We

warn the young and active that disgrace ever

overtakes those who leave the paths of recti-

tude and honor. It is by such exposures that

we lift up the public morals—that we save the public welfare. When corrupt

Judges were driven from the bench we did not merely get r'd of bad officials,

but the whole legal profession, the whole judi-

ciary of our land, was made more pure and hon-

orable. It was not the mere fear of punishment

that wrought this change, but because their

minds were aroused to a sense of the foulness of

corruption, that they were awakened to the in-sidious temptations which draw men astray, and

they set up for themselves in their own minds

higher and nobler standards to regulate their

conduct in life. So, too, has it been with the

exposure of municipal and legislative frauds.

The greatest good we gained was not the pun-

ishment to the guilty, but the training of the

whole public in better and nobler ideas of what

men owe to themselves and to their country.

We have made great progress in reform in our

cities and in our State, and now we come to our

national affairs, where, as I said before, danger-

ical changes in the national Government that there shall be a thorough scrutiny

of its transactions. We want to see the

books and the records, not for any purposes of

political revenge or to gratify partisan pride,

but that the exposures of wrong-doing may go

out to work the same reforms which have fol-

lowed elsewhere in the track of such investiga-

tions. We want to have these books looked

over by men who are interested in finding out

all the wrongs that have been done, and not by

packed and partisan committeess who have

been made by some leading business men to

changes would disturb the financial condition

of the country. What is there hid away which

these men fear to have brought to light, or is it their cowardice? Some one has

wittily said that no man is so timid

as he who has a million of dollars un-

less it is a man who had two. Now these

men may find something to their advantage

in the frightful usury which money commands

in the speculative movements which have going on, enriching the few; but all these

things curse and blight the honest indus-try of the land. As I said at the outset,

every thoughtful man must see that the move

ment of the reform party is one which springs

rom public necessity. Every man of fore-

east must feel that it is to go on, gaining

strength in the future as it has in the past. And

every patriotic man will bid it godspeed in its

efforts to bring back to our country the princi-

the republic. It has gained much of power in

will control the conduct of national affairs."

owns, in counties, and in States. In the end it

This speech has this extraordinary merit,

that its inculcations lose nothing by the

lapse of time, and that its principles, moral

and political, equally with its spirit, are

such as must always be essential to the

the republic is to continue. No states-

man ever gave advice to a people more

momentone than that which Mr. BEY-

worn has here given to his countrymen;

welfare and progress of the republic, if

We seek then to make such polit-

strong as they have been elsewhere.

most of the old constitutions of these States

hops and the fields of our land, lifting up or

\$400,000,000 a year, and that is less than the

gained, brought honor and influence.
"If such have been the influences upon the

The Crisis in Prussin.

A sincular state of affairs exists in Prussia. The Emperor and Ministry are en-The prevalling evils of the times have reached gaged in a contest against the feudal aristocracy in behalf of popular rights, while the House of Peers is resisting the measures of reform urged by the Crown and the Liberal party with such stubbornness that the reconstruction of the House appears to be the only practical means of of official duty and purity. The base frauds which have been laid bare in Democratic city governments and in Republican State Legisla-

and establish in its administration that

honesty, economy, and purity without

which republican institutions cannot re-

overcoming its opposition. The measure which has brought about this crisis in the Prussian Parliament is a bill introduced in the last session intended to extend the exercise of self-government in local affairs to the rural communes, which heretofore bave had no electoral voice in the county assemblies, and to greatly restrict the power of the nobility. This bill is generally spoken of as the County Reform bill, as its provisions relate principally to the regulation of representation in the local governments of the circles, or counties. These counties, generally containing some 500,000 inhabitants or more, may include twenty or thirty communes, the inhabitants of which have had no voice whatever in the election of the county authorities, but all of whom are subject entirely to the control of large landholders, who in the county assemblies have represented them by virtue of their noble birth or their interest in landed property. The new bill gives the peasantry a fair vote in the election of such representatives, and takes away entirely the hereditary privileges of the landholders and heads of noble familles in this regard.

Since 1850 all cities having over 10,000 inhabitants have had their own municipal chartered governments, and have been represented in the county and provincial assemblies. The new bill gives the rural communes representation in the county, but not in the provincial assemblies, Hitherto the communes have been entirely at the mercy of the nobles or large landholders; but the new bill provides for the appointment of an executive officer for each commune by the Crown. Although the cities under the existing laws have sent representatives to the county assemblies, they have actually had little influence in the deliberations of those bodies, as they have always been in a minority; so that the nobility who nominally represented the communes have exercised almost absolute power in all this local legislation. The practical operation of the new bill will be to strip this privileged class of their extraordinary powers, and place them on a footing with other classes in proportion as they contribpte in taxes to the support of the Govern-

Another privilege which the feudal nyige tocracy have always enjoyed is taken away from them by the County Reform bill. This is the exercise of police rights on their own estates. Since 1850 the Government has assumed the general administration of the police; but on their own estates the large proprietors yet exercise complete ing upon the police, including the inspection of elections, which gives them a power considered too dangerous to be left. in their hands. The proposed abolition of these police rights is resented by the nobility with exceeding bitterness, and forms ne of their principal causes of complaint.

The reforms contemplated by this bill have long been advocated by the Liberal made. At this juncture the letter to Sir held in subordination to laws and to the judiciary, and to the sacred rights of men's homes toward sweeping changes in the general father's approbation it was sent him, with the the last session of Parliament when the measure passed the Chamber of Deputies, and when it reached the Upper House the Peers, who were little inclined to renounce the privileges which gave them so great importance, permitted the session to expire without disposing of the measure, hoping to defeat it by delay. But Prince BISMARCK, who did not relish the idea of beginning anew the work of passing the bill, circumvented the Peers by having the session declared adjourned, instead of prorogued, so that in the ensuing session the debate could be resumed where it was left in July last.

Upon the reopening of Parliament there fore in October the Upper House was obliged to take up the interrupted discussion at once. But although the bill was urgently pressed as a Government measuce and the intimation was distinctly made that unless it should receive the sanction of the Peers the Parliament would be dissolved, the aristocratic opposition manifested itself more stubbornly than ever. Nearly all the members declared strongly against the measure, denouncing it as republican and revolutionary in its cheracter, and threatening the downfall of the most cherished institutions of the country. Finally, on the last day of the month the bill was defeated. The cable says the vote stood one hundred and forty-five against the bill to eighteen in its favor; but this must be a mistake. The minority in the House could not have been so small as that. There are quite a number of Liberals in the Upper House, in which there are thirty members elected by the principal cities. and it is incredible that a bill so strongly advocated by the Government should have commanded only eighteen supporters. It is more probable that the vote stood one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and eighteen, there being over three hundred members in all.

But whatever the majority might have been, the bill was defeated; and on the following day the Emperor fulfilled his threat of dissolving the Parliament, and ordere new elections, which are certain to result in the return of a Chamber of Deputies which will contain an overwhelming Liberal majority. The action of the Peers in this matter has excited popular feeling very strongly against them, and the propriety of abolishing that House altogether s freely discussed. The lutest advices from Berlin say that the Government, maintaining the basis of the Reform bill, will ask the Lower House to agree to partial modifications, and will take measures to insure its adoption by the House of Lords. As the Emperor can create at any moment enough new Peers to give the Government

a majority, and will not hesitate about doing so if the House of Lords continues obstinate, it is easy to see how this contest will end. The County bill once a law, two new measures of progressive legislation will then be brought into agitation : first, a reorganization of the communes, giving the nhabitanta entire self-government in local affairs; and second, a reorganization of the provincial assemblies, when the powers

and let us trust that the prophecy with | of those hodies will be greatly enlarged, which he concludes may not prove mis-taken, and that the party of reform, of of self-government among the people. These measures are quite certain to follow honest administration, and of pure electhe passage of the County Reform bill. tions-the New Democracy-may at an early day gain control of the Government,

Chopping. The large number of persons who have of late conceived an extraordinary admiration for chopping wood, especially as performed in Westchester county, will have a rare opportunity for witnessing that healthful and invigorating exercise conducted at Chappaqua to-day by the Hon. HORACE GREELEY. The attendance will be less than formerly, and there will not be the inconvenience of a crowd. Lookers on will not be depicted by the

artists of illustrated papers.

Dr. GREELEY will proceed with judicial fairness to lop off superfluous branches-if there are sny. The Ida Greeley Club will not attend. JOHN COCHEANE will not be there. His voice has given out. He has suddenly grown modest, and is willing now that ETHAN ALLEN should figure more conspicuously than heretofore. Cochrane is rather inclined to chop his whiskersso that they will look like mutton-chop whiskers, and very different from what they did, just as he feels differentlyrather than to chop wood at Chappaqua.

In fact, it may be that nobody but our Later FRANKLIN will chop at Chappaqua to-day. Still he is just as great a man as he was six months ago-and much more

The announcement of the death of TROMAS SULLY, the distinguished historical painter-at least he was so esteemed half a century ago brings to mind a curious bit of history that may now be related without indiscre It was while Mr. WEBSTER was Secretary of State, soon after the death of President HAR-RISON, that the St. George's Society of Philadelphia obtained the gracious promise of Queen VICTORIA to sit for her portrait, and Mr. SULLY was engered to paint the likeness. And he accordingly made his arrangements to proceed to England for that purpose. Mr. EVERETT was our Minister to the Court of St. James's, and Mr. SULLY had letters to him from Mr. WEBSTER and it is believed from President Tyren as well. The Eritish Minister at Washington wrote to the Premier, and nothing of a formal and official character was omitted that promised to further the views of Mr. SULLY. The daughter of the mainter, an accomplished and charming young the pleasure of the trip, but chiefly with a view to relieve the Queen from the drudgery of repeated sittings to complete the picture, especally with reference to the drapery, in which an other person could easily represent her

Just before the sailing of the party a well-

known lady then residing in Philadelphia, an ectress, public reader, and author, calling to take leave of Miss Surry, inquired if her father had all the letters necessary to factitate his enterprise in Lendon. On being informed that he had ample letters of introduction to conspicuous and influential gentlemen near the British Gov ernment, she remarked that these might be deemed sufficient, but cometimes a little personal interest was found to be more efficacious than the official influence of the most exalted personages, She would therefore, she said, give Miss Sully a note to Sir FRANCIS EGERTON. who held a place in the Queen's household. In case of any obstruction or embarrassment being encountered by Mr. SULLY, and h found it difficult to procure an audience of the Queen, she was to send the await the reach. The proffer was gladly accepted. The painter and his daughter de! control over all the ordinary duties devolv-ing upon the police, including the were delivered and acknowledged, and Lord MELBOURNE, Mr. EVERETT, and our Secretary of Legation sent the'r cards, with all proper ceremony. Days, weeks, and nearly a month passed away, and Mr. Sully had neither seen no and uneasy, but there was nothing to be done He called upon Mr. EVERETT, and left his care with the Prime Minister, but no progress was young lady's card. He called the following day arranged that the artist and his daughter should have an audience of her Majesty immediately Sully a sitting, and every facility was afforded him to complete the picture. We presume it is still in possession of the St. George's Society where it has always been regarded as a very

finished production.

If the artist and his daughter had been left to the considerate attention of the high functionaries of the British Government, even if it had been supplemented by the formal civilities of the whole American Legation, it may be doubted whether the portrait would ever have been

The statement of Mr. BOYD HENDERson, the Herald commissioner in Cuba, to the effect that he had counted forty-three corpses of Cubans killed on a battle field by the machete, ons caused much amusement among Cuban officers and others here. The Spanish soldiers never carry a machete. That is an arm peculiarly Cuben, and without it a countryman is never met on the island, even in time of peace. If, therefore, the Spaniards showed Mr. HENDERson forty-three bodies of people who came to heir death by the machete, they must have been the bodies of Spaniards, which were paimed off on Mr. HENDERS ON as those of their enemies.

Some of the famous stage drivers of Calfornia are engaged in a controversy as to which of them can perform the most reckless feats of driving without going to destruction. CLARD Foss, the proprietor of the noted stage line running to the Geysers, makes a proposition to vager a heavy stake that he will beat the time claimed by the or position stage party, of seven minutes down the old Geyser grade of two measured miles from the Geyser House, with six horses and a load of eight passengers. He also makes a proposition to drive against any other man with the same team and load, withut reference to time previously made. This challenge has brought out several responses, and one man proposes to bet Poss an even thousand dollars that he dare not ride down the grade as fast as another driver, one CHARLEY CROWELL, will drive. The road designated for the proposed exhibitions of skill is one of the most dangerous in the world, constantly winding, and in many places so narrow that only about six inches are left between the line where the outer wheels roll clong and the edge of precipiees shooting down one, two, or even three thousand feet. It would occur to some minds that the most difficult condition to fulfil in carrying out the tests proposed by the rival whips would be the finding of the eight passengers who are stipulated for in each trial.

Prof. J. H. Pepper, F. C. S., of the London Royal Polytechnic Institution, will deliver, on Monday evening, for the first time in America, his great lecture Polarized Light and its Gorgeous Phonomena," ilius, trated by trilliant experiments.

There is Evine service every Sunday at 11, o'clock at the Greek Catholic Chapel, fål Second ave me, near Fiftleth street. Free admission to every one

The lecture course of the Mercantile Library begins on Monday evening, Nov. 18, at Steinway Hall with the well-known author George MacDonald, who is

Edmund Yates's new story, entitled, " A Bad Lot, or, Coale of Fire," written expressly for the Fire side Compusion, will be commenced early in January.

Jean Ingelow's new novel, Of the Skellige, is exceedingly fresh and charming. Everybody should

MR. LOUIS BONARD'S WILL

SIS NECESSARILY INSANE. Triumph of Mr. Bergh The Surregate Decides that a Man is not Insanc Because he Believes that his Soul will Enter au Animai's Body After Death.

IS A BELIEVER IN METEMPSYCHO.

Louis Bonard, a native of France and a citizen of the United States, died in St. Vincent's Hospital Feb. 20, 1871 aged 60 years. Six days before his death he made a will bequeath-ing to the American Society for the Prevention of Crue.ty to Animals real estate and personal property valued at \$300,000. The will was contested before the Surrogate by legatoes mentioned in a will of prior date, and by counsel who appeared in behalf of the Consul-General of France intervening for alleged next of kin and helrs in that country. The objection made was that Mr. Bonard was not of sound mind because he believed that his spirit would go into the body of an animal after his death. Surrogate Hutchings yesterday made his decision. After having decided that the will was properly executed, and that the testator was of sound nind, the Surrogate holds that the devise of the real estate to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is void, as the Society was not by its charter authorized to take real estate by will. The Surrogate, however, holds that the sequest of personal property to the society is valid. As the testator had no heirs who could inherit real estate, all his relatives living in France, and the devise being vold, the result of the decision is that the real estate escheated to the decision is that the rest estate escheated to the State; but as the State has since granted this property to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the effect of the Surro-gate's decision is that the society will receive the real as well as the personal property of the decessed. With regard to Mr. Bonard's belief in the doctrine of metempsychosis the Surro-gate says:

IS A BELIEVER IN METEMPRYCHOSIS OF SOUND manipy on the objections and testimony before mainly, whether the decedent, at the time he extra the alleged will, was of that sound mind which we requires to be possessed by a testator, or the doctrine of metempsychosis, alleged to en believed by the decedent, constituted such defusion as to have so operated upon his mind de was rendered incapable of making a testary disposition of his estate, everal wittesses, by the counsel for the alleged next of kin elements made by the ientary disposition of his color and the disped next of kin alled by the counted to statements made by the ordered by the ceededr, where his excressed his belief, at different mes, that it was therefore urse; that this was all to men, after death, passed late mental to be the statement of the statement of the was all the natural claims of reintwes as to induse twice, and that it so affected his mind aga not be natural claims of reintwes as to induse the interest of the mental claims of reintwes as to induse him to be town all his property, real and personal, upon the society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals. There was no innoctant amount of evidence adduced otherwise tenning to show as means unind. He was a man of fair education and intelligence, his habits were frogal and temperate; he gave his personal attention this property, which, by his ludustry and watchfulness had accumulated to a large amount.

WHAT BECOMES OF A MAN WHEN HE DIES.

the doctrine of metempsychosis, he wis liesance or labored under an insane delusion, or monomania, incapacitating thin from making a will, if prompted by that taith, if though consistent with if, wholly rational in its provisions, it would not fall very far short, in reinciple, of assuming that all mankind who do not believe in the perfectly fully which the ladge accepts, respecting the future stare, are more of less insane, or the victims of an issue delusion. This question is on tirely within the domain of opinion, or faith, and flot of allowedge. A main may properly be assumed insane upon evidence that he is governed by hallociations which are physically impossible to the knowledge of all sane men, and which are contrary to the evidence of the same, or who is influenced by delusions, which are

IS THE WHOLE WORLD INSANE? IS A GOOD EUSINESS MAN INSANE?

IS A GOOD RUSINESS MAN INSAME?
But what degree of practical importance has the question of the testator's belief in the poculiar docurine referred to in this case? It is not proved that any act of his life in regard to his property was insame, or first the poculiar opinion entertained by him respecting the destiny of man or the form or condition of his future existence, and cistined to be a sign of mental disease, or of an unsound mind, manifested itself in the use or discretion he made of his money or property in his lifetime, or that the management of his affairs was chruchen to that the management of his affairs was chruchen on the time of man or his tuture life; and so far as the proof spears in the case the testator's general conduct of his business shallars did not distinguish him from a multitude about him; and in his, no more than in their case, indicated unsoundess, of mind.

But it is not strongly claimed that the testator was question. There is no proof of any declarations he ever made connecting such opinions with bis intended dis-p sition of property by will. No such opinions were expressed or abuded to, nor was there say conversa-tion on the subject, when the will was prepared or ex-cented, nor does it appear that he a lided to any such opinions, for a long time before, though he may have othertained them. It does, however, appear that in his last liness, and about the day the will was made, the testator received the holy science at the hands of a priest of the Catholic Church, to which he had formerly felonged, and in which he was reared. THE WILL NOT AN INSANE WILL.

relonged, and in which he was rearred.

THE WILL, NOT AN INSANE WILL.

It therefore seems to be an inference only that the will was the offspring of those opinions. I cannot decide such to be the fact on the evidence. The will sellent about such opinions, and in none of its provisions in the provisions of the provisions in the provisions in the provisions in the provisions were those of annihilation, or that no soul survives the body, and probably it would not be claimed that the believers in that doctrine are, on that ground alone, incompetent to make a will and in fact a will, such as is before me, though and in fact a will, such as is before me, though and in fact a will, such as is before me, though and in fact a will, such as is before me, though in the most colightened religion known in our midst. It would, it is true, be a singular act for one must be a such a commendation, and commendation, and commendation and commendation and the provision of such certain useful animals has the commendation, and commendation and has the commendation of such certain useful animals has long been puressible in the state as a misdomeanor, and the prevention of such cruelty, besides being right, has even its salutary effect upon man himself, in the scuse that all forms of cruelty indicted ty him are, more or irse, the expression of violent passion or of insensibility, tending to retard his own moral activations of cruelty indicted ty him are, more or irse, the expression of violent passion or of insensibility, tending to retard his own moral activations, and the propose, and to that object liberal contributions are made by our most charitable and thoughtful citizens from year to year; and no reflecting person will withhold his approval of expenditures of uneny for the purpose, as among the landable movements of the section's earlier property to the society annual is either in the furnishment country accepted as true?

If I so NOT CLEAR THAT HE HAD RELATIVES.

IF IS NOT CLEAR THAT HE HAD RELATIVES. It is, then, impossible, or it would certainly be a viale of calculated principles of law, for me to be this will to be wholly the offspring of the peculiar on loss of the testator respecting the scale of men in that the control of the control of

MR. RERGH'S ANNOYANCES.

Sued by the Retired Superintendent whose Work was Supposed to be Gratis.
Mr. A. H. Campbell, formerly Superindent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is about to sue Mr. Bergh for \$8,912. Mr. Campbell has anothe bill of \$345 against Mr. Bergh personally, which, he says, is for moneys lent Mr. Bergh on divers

Mr. Campbell says that he worked more than four years for the Society without receiving a

four years for the Society without receiving a single cent for his labor, and that his dissociation from it was on account of the position he took in the Bonard will ease.

A SUN reporter was sent to Mr. Bergh to inquire in regard to the claim of Mr. Campbell. Mr. Bergh said the society did not owe Mr. Campbell a single cent. Mr. Campbell had always spoken of his services during the time of his connection with the society as a labor of love; and that he did not desire or export any renuneration. Mr. Bergh said that the society had always expressed its gratitude to Mr. Campbell, and on one occasion made him a present of a gold wath-chain, Mr. Bergh lauxhed at the notion of his borrowing money from Mr. Campbell, in small sums, as alleged by him for his (Mr. Bergh) personal use; "and," added Mr. Bergh's "any one who knows me, would not believe it."

Bergh, "any one who knows me, would not be-lieve it,"

Mr. Eibridge T. Gerry, in a long and exhaust-ive argument yesterday in the case of the Broad-way Stage Line Companies, against the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, refer-red to no less than thirty notable cases of cruelty to animals, reported in the law books; and run-ning back one hundred and fifty years. In Eng-land, one hundred years ago, they hanged men for maliciously beating a horse in the head. Mr. Bergh, who was much interested, looked as though he would like almost as severe a law enacted in this country.

THE SORROWS OF STRAUSS

How He was Flereed by a Stranger at Castle Carden Vrs. Reyfas's Sympathy-And a Hard-feories Court. The adventures of George Strauss in

earch of sympathy and money were detailed in the General Sessions yesterday, when he was tried on one of several indictments for obtaining money by false pretences. George speaks German fluently, and understands the stage business of exciting the compassion of well-todo German women with a tale about his recent arrival, and of losses at the hands of New York harpers, which embarrass him in getting his valuable goods "out of the Custom House." On Sept. 5 two of his confederates called on Mrs. Christina Reyfus, at 411 East Twenty-fourth street. They pretended to be business men. street. They pretended to be business men, wanting her husband to put a roof on a house. While they were conversing with her on this subject Strawss entered, and asked whether one Wagner lived there. Mrs. Reylus told him there was no such man living in the block. This seemed to distress him greatly. He asked permission to sit down, which was readily given. The other two men seemed anxious to learn what was the matter. They pumped him, and with seeming reluctance he told them t at he had just arrived from Germany, and to get money to pay duties on his goods he had sold to a man he met at Castle Garden property to the amount of \$250, who had given 411 Last Twenty-fourth street as his address, and told him to come there for his money. The men jeered him a little about being such a fool as to sell his goods to a stranger without getting his money in hand. Mrs. Reyfus said it was "Activ for the poor greenhorn," and, encouraged by her sympathetic words, Strauss proposed to the two men that they should lend him the money he needed, saying he would give for the accommodation twenty yards of silk, twenty yards of cloth, and \$20 in money. They asked him for security. He had nothing "out of the Custom House" but two watches and chains which he carried in a small wooden box. He exhibited them. One of the men offered him \$400 for them. No, he couldn't sell them for any price, because they were presents. They examined the metal, applying a test which one of them happened to have, and they pronounced the watches worth fully \$2,0, and advised Mrs. Reyfus to lend the poor fellow what he needed, taking them as security. She finally went with him to her savings bank, drew \$200, and handed it in him proceives the box and profuse thatiss. They watches were of brase.

Mrs. Minnie Longschuk and others were in court with box s like the one given to Mrs. Reyfus, and ready to testify to similar trausactions of the prisoner, in which they were the victims. This, however, was excluded. A verdict of guilty was promptly rendered, and Straus wanting her husband to put a roof on a house.

BURNING A WIFE TO DEATH. A Drunken Husband's Abortive Attempt to

Easton, Pa., Nov. 7 .- At about half past 4 o'clock this morning, while the rain was falling in torrents, our citizens were startled from their slumbers by the fire alarm bells, the taps indicating that the fire was in West Ward. The burning building, which was in Northampton street, west of Seventh, was occupied by Michigan Huss and his wife, Germans. One of the men who arrived at the scene first endeavored to enter the building through the door on the first floor, but being unable he procured a ladder and entered through a second story window. Then a entered through a second story window. Then a spectacle calculated to make the blood run cold, presented itself. On the floor lay Mrs. Huss, her head beaten almost to a jelly, and her ciothing almost burned from her body. She was still conscious, although she had been terribly burned about the arms, breast, and face. Daniel Thomas, the Coroner, who was one of the first to enter the house, took her dying deposition, showing that her husbend had beaten her with a hoavy club about the head until he supposed she was dead; after which he had dragged her from the bed, and then, after pouring coal of over her clothing, set fire to her, and then fied from the house, leaving her to perish in the fluxes.

mes. After the flames had been extinguished, and assistance possible had been rendered to Mrs. all assistance possible had been rendered to Mrs. Huss, her husband was found hanging by the neck in a stable back of his dwelling. When discovered he had just swung himself off, nearly cheating the gallows. He was cut down by Coroner Thomas, who, with the assistance of a few men, hurried him off to jall, a crowd following and threatening to lynch the prisoner.

Huss is a man about 60 years of age. His wife is about the same age. He is a drunken, worthless creature, and although he had a horse and wagon, with which he carned some money, he seldom provided for his wife, leaving her to the charity of her neighbors, by whom she was much respected. She has been lik for some time. At this time, 9 A. M., the woman is still living, but

her death is momentarily expected.

Did the Liberal Candidate Swerve from the

From the Spirit of the Times.

Had the Northern Democracy been inspl. al with a cause, and their pairiotism appealed to by the one-term principle, they could easily have been rained to the front, and a different result secured. Every shrewd observer of the canvass will admit that had the Presidential election taken place in July or August, while the one-term text was still in heat, Mr. Greeley would have surely swept the country.

Such was the campaign as it was placed in Mr. Greeley's hands. We have seen what it became, through the studied ignoring of the one-term issue, by the journal which constituted itserfithe signal telegraph of Mr. Greeley's hosts, and likewise further fell to by the open advocacy of the reflective principle by Mr. Greeley himself. This advocacy was first exhibited by him in his speech at Kenton, Pa., when he declared his opposition to the reflective principle to be only waged against a President being redlected "while in office," and qualifying even that by a reference to Mr. Lincoln's case as a possibility which might occur to justify a second term, even in his own.

Disastrous Fire in New Orleans Two Per-NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8. - Widow Darker's furniture store, at Moreau and Elysian Fields streets, was burned yesterday afternoon. The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings and at one time the entire district was in danger. A man and his wife were in one of the burning bul dings and the firemen made almost auperhuman efforts to save them, but before they could be reached the man was burned to death. The woman scaped, Mr. and Mr. Joseph Stear were in bed in an adjoining binicing when the fire broke out. They pend to attention to the timely warning and went to elecp. The flames soon burst in upon them. While Mrs. Stear was running down the stativesy, the states caved in and she fell to the first floor, where the fire was running sellon and she fell to the first floor, where the fire was ranging. She was rescaled by the police after sustaining serious in juries. The husband returned to the room for his waten had money, and then made for the burning staticese. He fell headlong to the floor below, and before he could be reached the fire and flames had suffocated him. Mr. and Mrs. Stear had been married only a few weeks. The fire was mastered after a struggle of two hours, seven buildings were burned, causing a total lose of \$45,500. perhuman efforts to save them, but before they could

A Young Man's Suicide.

soon John Moxley, aged 17 years, died suddenly at the noon John Moxley, aged 17 years, died anddenly at the residence of his father, Wm. T. Moxley, Sheriff of this (Susquehanna) county. Less than an hour previous to his death he was about the town apparently in his osnaheaith, aithough he was known to have sustained some injury in the morning, by a fail from a horse. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in substance that young Moxley came to his death by a hemorrhage from a blond vasel, as a large quantity of blood was found in the abdomnal cavity. After the inquest it was ascertisined that he had taken four grains of arsenic. No reason has so far been assigned for the act.

BITTERNESS SWEETENED

THE TERMINATION OF THE CHURCK WAR IN HARLEM.

The Rev. Elijah Lucas's Unscathed Passage Through the Fiery Farnace - Brethres Again to Dwell in Ualty-The Decision

The Council of the Southern Baptist Association of New York went into secret session in the First Baptist Church of Harlem on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. After the vast arsembly which had listened to the details of the case had gone, and the doors had been clesed, Dr. Fendleton moved that a committee of seven be appointed to consider the case and present to the Council resolutions as a basis for a final finding. The motion was carried, and un members were invited to nominate delegates for the committee. The gentlemen appointed were the Rev. Dr. Armitage, the Rev. Dr. Hodges, the Rev. Dr. Kendrick, the Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, the Rev. J. F. Elder, Mr. A. F. Hastings, and Mr. Charles T. Goodwin. Of this number, three Drs. Armitage and Hodges, and Mr. Goodwin were supposed, from their action in the THE COMMITTEE RETIRED

for consultation, and the delegates were left to pass the time as best they could. The only perons allowed in the room, except the members of the Council, were the Rev. Elijah Lucas, Dr. T. Franklyn Smith, and Stephen H. Burr representatives of the excluded and aggrieved members. The committee were out an and it was an hour of extreme anxiety to the interested parties. The time was passed in social conversation, the topic in most cases being the difficulties of the Fir t Baptist Church. Many of the delegates were heart sick at the revetations which had been made. Many blanned Mr. Lucas as the main cause of all the troubles, and others regarded the men who had called the Council as wicked and ungodiy. The Moderator, Mr. Behrends, is a genial, social young clergy-man, and he circulated among the members with a kindly word and pleasant look for all. Mr. Lucas looked anxious, and Messrs. Burr and Smith discussed the situation with their friends. At length, at half past nine, the Committee returned. Mr. Ducas eagerly scanned the face of each as he seated himself, trying to read there the dictum of the Council. But the countenances of all were impassive, and the Moderator rapped the Council to order. It was a moment of suspense to the few men whose fate was to be decided.

A RESOLUTION OF CENSURY. and it was an hour of extreme anxiety to the in-

A RESOLUTION OF CENSURF. "Has the Committee anything to report?" asked the Moderator.
"We have," responded Dr. Armitage, Chairman of the Committee.
"The Council is ready to hear your report," said the Moderator.
Dr. Armitage rose and in a solemn voice said:
"Your Committee have drawn up two resolutions which they herewith present for your adoption, if in your mature judgment you deem them suitable. The resolutions are:
"Insemuch as we have given a full and patient hearing."

them suitable. The resolutions are:

"Insemuch as we have given a full and patient hearing to this whole case from the parties uniting is this matual Council, therefore

"Re olved, Insemuch as no charges of immorality are proven against the excluded members, but teat the difficulty involves the unity and peace of the church we do recommend that the church restore them to fellowship, and great them letters of dismission, that they may grate with other churches, and that these members may accept and use the same."

may accept and use the same."

The second resolution was in the nature of a censure of the pustor, and affirmed that, in the opinion of the Council, much of the trouble in the First Harlem Church had been caused by the arbitrary and unjust ruling of the pastor.

The resolutions were read amid the most solemn silence, and every member of the Council looked 27ave. The Rev. Mr. Lucas's color changed when the resolution of censure was passed. His eves opened wide, and he looked like a man who had been sadly disappointed. The recommendation of a resolution such as this from a committee of such men was a stiming blow to him, and he evidently felt it. The aggrieved members looked happy, and members of the Council looked every way, according to their peculiar views. The full Council was not present, many of the clergymen having meeting to attend, and many of the lavmen having become wearied by the long day ession. But enough were left to constitute a competent tribugal, and it was decided to act upon the resolutions at once, and thus bring the Council to so end.

bunal, and it was decided to act upon the resolutions at once, and thus bring the Council to an end.

The delegates voted to act upon each resolution separately, and the first was carried unanimously. When the resolution of censure was presented. Brother Cornell offered an amenument to the effect "that the paster be requested to resign." The amendment was not seconded, however, and the question was presented to the Council as the original resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Hanna of Brooklyn opposed the resolution. He said it was a terrible thing to cenaure a minister of Christ, called by God to look after the souls of men. He thought the First Harlem Church was fully equal to the task of taking care of its own paster, and if they as a body were sat shed with his rulings, he thought the Council would transcend its authority to interfere. He said a resolution like this, hurled against an annointed minister of Christ, would he a blow from which he would never recover. It was not hise censuring a layman, who might outlive the disgrace. Should the resolution be passed the scandal to the church would be great, and he trusted the Council was called to right the aggrieved members, and that had been thoroughly done in the first resolution. He did for so many years should be thus bia ted, a he for one should vote against the resolution.

SHALL THE CHURCH BE SCANDALIZED?

SHALL THE CHURCH BE SCANDALIZED?

The Rev. Mr. Lincoln and the Rev. Mr. Mc. Arthur of New York followed, opposing the resolutions from the same standpoint. They thought that the Council had done its work nobly thus far, and that all that remained in completion was to vote down this resolution, which could have no other effect than that of scandalizing the church.

The Rev. Dr. Kendrick was warmly in favor of the resolution. He said the whole case had been referred to a committee. That committee had considered it car fully, prayerfully. They had reviewed the whole subject, and reported upon it as mildly as the extraordinary facts in the case would permit. So far as scandalizing the hurch was concerned, it was the discraceful facts, and not any action which the Council might take, which were scandalous. He trusted that the Council would not hesitate now, but pass the resolution as introduced.

Mr. R. G. Cornell, who had offered the amendment requesting the pastor to resign, spoke strongly in favor of passing the resolution. Throughout the discussion, which was animated, the Rev. Mr. Lucas sat like one dumbfounded. He felt that his fate was in the bands of these men, and his face, usually under perfect control, showed plainly the contending emotions which were struggling within him. He was on trial as a man and minister, but he could not speak. The Council was above him and his church, and he could only sit and listen, and hope for the best. It was hard, but he bore it with fortitude.

In the height of the debate the Rev. C. C. Norton of Yorkville moved to lay the resolution upon the table. The motion was seconded, and this of course cut of all debate. The Moderator put the question, and the resolution of censure was tabled by 24 yeas to 13 nays. Dr. Kendrick and the Rev. Halsey W. Knapp were the only clergymen who voted nay.

Then Mr. Lucas looked around him, and his eye lighted with pleasure. It was a great victory for him and his church. After a short prayer the Council adjourned at half past 10, without day. Mr. R. G. Cornell, who had offered the amend-

day.

The Charles River Mystery-Identification of the Body. Boston, Nov. 8.- The body found cut up and

packed in barrels floating in Charles river on W day has been recognized as that of Abijah Ellis, age day has been recognized as that of Abijah Ellis, fifty, of 19 Dover street, in this city. Mr. Ellis quite wealthy, owning considerable real estate rady money. Two winds considerable real estate rady money, the condition of the state of the same that he was killed for his money, the ond, that he became involved in a political quarrel was struck harder than the assailants intended, nurderer then, to dispose of the body, it is superarried it away to a stable at the south end, and it into the river. The authorities express strong to of capturing the murderer.

A Pullman Coach Wrecked.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8 .- About 10 o'clock | 12.4 night, a passenger train from the West, on the Baltimore and Ohio Ratiroad, ran into a Puliman palace

NEWBURG, Nov. 8 .- The horse distemper has spread to an alarming extent in this city. Milkin compelled to deliver milk to their customers in hancompened to derive mint to their customers is hand carts. Livery mea have closed their stables, and it is next to impossible to obtain a carriage. There was scarcely a cart to be seen on the streets this morning Many valuable trotters and stallions in this neighbor hood are affected. Three of the stage times between this roly and Cornwall have been taken off, and the greatest inconvenience is observed everywhere. The valuable trotter Commodore, and Alden Goldsmith's great mare Huntress, are affected with the disease.

Gen. Meade's Paperal. PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 8. - Major-Gen. Prevost, ommanding the First Division, National Guards, extends an invitation to all military organizations in the department lately communities by Gen. George G. Meade to attend his funeral, which will take place on Monday next.

Working people! Deposit some portion your weekly earnings in the Mutual Benefit Savi bank in the Bun building.—Ado